US ARMY INTELLIGENCE CENTER

SCREENING OPERATIONS

THE ARMY INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE PROGRAM

AIPD

READINESS/
PROFESSIONALISM

THRU
GROWTH

SCREENING OPERATIONS

Subcourse Number IT 0604

EDITION E

U.S. Army Intelligence Center
Fort Huachuca, Arizona 85613-6000

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SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

This subcourse provides information needed to conduct screening operations. It addresses using an interrogation element's overall objective statement, collecting information for screening preparation, screening questioning, and assigning enemy prisoners of war (EPW)/civilian detainees screening categories.

Suggested supplemental reading: USAIC subcourses IT0597, IT0599, and IT0602.

This subcourse reflects current doctrine at time of preparation. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

Unless this publication states otherwise, masculine nouns and pronouns do not refer exclusively to men.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES

ACTION: Define screening, and explain its interrogation operations role.

Develop leads for identifying EPW/detainees who are likely to possess pertinent tactical information.

Brief holding area personnel on their screening operations role.

Identify, extract, and use available documents to assess EPW/detainee knowledgeability.

Question holding area personnel to assess EPW/detainee knowledgeability.

Observe EPW/detainees (if time permits) to assess personal appearance and demonstrated behavior.

Ask questions during screening that obtain, confirm, or correct EPW/detainee personal data.

Ask questions during screening that establish EPW/detainee willingness to answer pertinent questions.

Ask questions during screening that confirm or correct initial EPW/detainee knowledgeability assessment.

Record EPW/detainee screening report information.

Correctly assign EPW/detainee screening category.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given: Current intelligence requirements, EPW/detainees, captive tags, documents, previous screening and interrogation reports, interpreter (if needed), EPW/detainee screening information, blank screening report, and pen or pencil.

STANDARDS: To demonstrate competency of this task, you must achieve a minimum of 70% on the subcourse examination.

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LESSON 1

SCREENING'S ROLE, AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO INTELLIGENCE INDICATORS

CRITICAL TASKS: 301-337-1550
301-337-3303

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to define screening, explain its role in EPW/detainee interrogations and explain why screening proficiency is critically important to an interrogation element.

TECHNICAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASK: To identify EPW/detainees who will yield the largest amount of information in the least amount of time, and their apparent willingness to answer questions.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given: current intelligence requirements, EPW/detainees, captive tags, documents, weapons, equipment captured with the EPW/detainee, previous screening and interrogation reports, interpreter (if needed), blank paper, and pen or pencil.

STANDARDS: Extract, and accurately record all EPW/detainee information regarding identity, knowledgeability, and willingness to cooperate. Correctly determine EPW/detainee's screening category.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

                  FM 34-1
                  FM 34-52

INTRODUCTION

It is very important an interrogation element be able to identify those EPW/detainees who will yield the largest amount of information in the least amount of time. Screening is the systematic process that facilitates identification of knowledgeable and cooperative EPW/detainees.

During this process, the screener carefully assesses each EPW/detainee's apparent willingness to answer questions, and the amount of information he possesses pertinent to the element's assigned collection mission. The screener uses his assessments to assign each EPW/detainee to one of nine screening categories. An element's senior interrogator uses the screening process results in two ways: to establish the order in which specific EPW/detainees will be interrogated, and select the subordinates who will conduct those interrogations.

Interrogation is a collection asset capable of obtaining intentions directly from the enemy itself. This means an interrogation element's screeners must be extremely perceptive.

When they are not, the entire element's collection effort is hindered and valuable time is wasted interrogating nonproductive EPW/detainees. The element's overall ability to accomplish its mission deteriorates substantially. The supported commander is deprived of one way to determine the enemy's actual intentions.

Screeners must identify the amount of detailed, pertinent information possessed by each EPW/detainee. Identifications cannot be made unless the screener knows the type(s) of information to collect. He must become extremely familiar with priority intelligence requirements/information requirements (PIR/IR) contained in his element's assigned collection mission. Several PIR/IR are often written about the same intelligence gap, each of them covering a slightly different aspect. It is very useful to identify these related PIR/IR and group them together. Grouping related PIR/IR makes it easier to determine the element's collection mission.

The intelligence cycle supports six tasks which are common to all echelons and which must be worked, at least in part, concurrently to satisfy the needs of the commander. The commander may have to prioritize these functions when resource and time constraints dictate.

The six intelligence and electronic warfare (IEW) tasks are--

* Situation Development.

* Target Development and Target Acquisition.

* Indications and Warning.

* Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield.

* Battle Damage Assessment.

* Force Protection.

Together, these six tasks cover the entire range of the military intelligence (MI) mission. Sorting PIR/IR according to these tasks ensures the screenings have a sound foundation.

Group all PIR/IR that request information describing the enemy's organizations, dispositions, equipment, and tactics under the situation development task. Any PIR/IR that will help the intelligence staff prepare an accurate picture of the overall tactical situation should be listed here. The situation development task may often include every PIR/IR in the element's collection mission.

Any PIR/IR that ask for information describing or pinpointing the locations of enemy weapon systems, units, or activities should be grouped under the target development task. EPW/detainees will generally be unable to provide locations accurate enough to be used as targeting data. Their information can, however, be used to cue other collection assets. EPW/

detainees may provide general locations the intelligence staff can relay to imagery and EW collectors. The role of interrogation as a cuing device for other collectors is extremely important. For this reason, ensure screenings do not neglect PIR/IR grouped under target development.

Indications and Warning (I&W). I&W identifies major shifts in enemy tactics, operations, and strategy which will set or change the terms of battle. They protect the commander from surprise and identify areas or times of risk by detecting enemy actions that are counter to planning assumptions.

* At the operational level, they identify potential enemy action and determine the need for a military response and the probability of hostilities.

* At the tactical level, they focus on the timing of hostilities rather than on their probability.

I&W prevent surprise and minimize risk through the early identification of enemy activities and capabilities.

Intelligence preparation of the battlefield integrates the environment with the enemy's fighting doctrine and actions. It reveals his capabilities and vulnerabilities and allows the commander to systematically predict his actions. It also allows him to understand the battlefield operating systems for maximum effect.

* At the operational level, IPB identifies the enemy's political, economic or military center of gravity, the lines of operation, and the points in time and geography where the decisive engagements of campaign will occur. It also predicts the courses of action (COAs) the enemy is likely to follow. This is done by incorporating political, economic, social, and geographical factors, as well as military factors (such as his military potential and ability to apply air, ground, and naval power).

* At the tactical level, IPB focuses on the details of the terrain, weather, and enemy. It predicts and prioritizes the enemy's COAs and synchronizes the application of combat power on identified decisive points.

Battle damage assessment (BDA) provides the commander with the effect of friendly operations on the enemy. It focuses on the enemy's remaining military capabilities and potential. At the operational level, it also considers the campaign's effects on the enemy's economy and operational infrastructure as well as his military force structure.

Force protection identifies friendly vulnerabilities and the enemy's efforts to exploit them. At the operational level, it includes the early identification of significant improvements in weapon lethality, the introduction of weapons of mass destruction into the conflict, or the commitment of terrorist or other unconventional forces into friendly rear areas.

Group PIR/IR contained in the element's collection requirement according to the types of information requested. Also keep in mind the supported unit's tactical situation. Stay alert for related PIR/IR patterns as they are grouped. Each PIR/IR should be accompanied by intelligence indicators that exemplify the types of information needed to satisfy them. If these

indicators were not part of the original mission, they should have been added by the element's senior interrogator.

As the PIR/IR are grouped, notice related requirements often share the same indicators. Try to identify and remember these patterns. It becomes easier to accurately assess the amount of detailed information an EPW/detainee possesses pertinent to the element's collection mission. Be familiar with the element's PIR/IR as soon as possible. Group the PIR/IR and their related indicators, and study them often.

The senior interrogator must keep screeners informed of any changes to PIR/IR because screening is so important. The screener can never be too familiar with the element's assigned collection mission.

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your understanding of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check, your answers with the answer key that follows.

1.   What are the steps to the screening process?

2.   What is screening's role in relation to the remaining interrogation operation elements?

3.   What impact can inaccurate screenings have on an interrogation element's ability to accomplish its collection mission?

4.   Why group the element's collection mission PIR/IR into related requirements?

5.   What types of PIR/IR should be grouped under situation development?

6.   What types of PIR/IR should be grouped under target development?

7.   Why should the screener identify and remember indicator patterns shared by related PIR/IR?

LESSON 1

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>   <u>Correct answer and Feedback</u>

1.   The screener assesses: EPW/detainees and their apparent willingness to answer pertinent questions, the amount of PIR/IR related information possessed by the EPW/detainee, and to correctly assign the EPW/detainee to one of nine screening categories.   (page 1-1)

2.   The senior interrogator uses screening results to: establish EPW/detainee interrogation order, and select subordinates to conduct those interrogations. (page 1-1)

3.   Inaccurate screenings slow down the collection effort by interrogating nonproductive EPW/detainees. This slowdown will deprive the supported commander of another means to determine enemy intentions.   (page 1-2)

4.   It is easier to see the interrogation element's collection mission. Grouping PIR/IR according to the six IEW tasks ensures consideration of the entire MI spectrum, and the entire range must be considered for effective screening.   (page 1-2)

5.   Those requesting information describing enemy organizations, dispositions, equipment and tactics. PIR/IR that help prepare an accurate tactical situation picture should be listed here. This could include every element collection mission PIR/IR.   (page 1-2)

6.   Those requesting information describing or pinpointing locations of enemy weapon systems, unit or activities. EPW/detainees are generally unable to provide accurate target data locations, but their information can be used to cue other collection assets.   (page 1-2)

7.   This permits the screener to recall information pertinent to the element's collection mission, and accurate EPW/detainee knowledgeability assessment.   (page 1-3)

LESSON 2

DEVELOP PERTINENT KNOWLEDGE LEADS, AND BRIEF HOLDING AREA PERSONNEL

CRITICAL TASKS: 301-337-1550
301-337-3303

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to use intelligence indicators to identify knowledgeable EPW/detainees. Correctly brief holding area personnel on their screening operations roles.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASK: To identify EPW/detainees who possess information pertinent to the element's assigned collection mission, and who are likely to cooperate.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given: current intelligence requirements, EPW/detainees, captive tags, documents, weapons, equipment captured with the EPW/detainee, previous screening and interrogation reports, interpreter (if needed), blank paper, and pen or pencil.

STANDARDS: Extract, and accurately record, all EPW/detainee information regarding identity, knowledgeability, and willingness to cooperate. Correctly determine EPW/detainee's screening category.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

                FM 34-1
                FM 34-52

INTRODUCTION

Screening's major goal is to identify EPW/detainees who possess information pertinent to the element's assigned collection mission, and who are likely to be cooperative during interrogation. This is critical because timely reporting is concern for all collection efforts. Interrogation elements must concentrate on obtaining and reporting as much pertinent information as possible in the least amount of time. Actual interrogations cannot begin until screenings have identified knowledgeable EPW/detainees.

Screening operations are conducted in two phases--

    *   Screening preparation.

    *   Conduct screenings.

As with interrogations, screening success will depend, to a large extent, on how thoroughly the screener prepares. The first step in preparing for screener duties is to become completely familiar with intelligence indicators associated with the PIR/IR contained in the interrogation element's assigned collection mission. Complete preparations by reviewing all available documents, questioning holding area personnel, and observing the EPW/detainee's behavior and personal appearance. Depending on time available and the tactical situation, the screener may not be able to accomplish all steps.

Throughout the preparation phase, the screener attempts to devise ways to identify EPW/detainees to screen first. To do this, prepare a list of characteristics knowledgeable EPW/detainees are likely to have in common. The list of characteristics, or leads, will serve as a guide to follow when reviewing documents, observing EPW/detainee behavior and personal appearance, and questioning holding area personnel. By using these leads to select EPW/detainees, the screener increases the probability his first screenings will identify knowledgeable EPW/detainees. As a result, time lost between screening operations start and actual interrogations will be minimal.

One way to develop leads is to ask a series of questions about a group of related indicators. The questions will vary according to the preparation step(s) time permits, because each step produces different types of information. Reviewing available documents provides data on an EPW/detainee's time, place and circumstances of capture.

When there is not enough time to review documents, the screener may still be able to question holding area personnel. Holding area personnel provide information on the EPW/detainee's personal appearance and demonstrated behavior. For this reason, the screener wants to develop characteristics that address appearance and behavior.

When there is not enough time to review documents or question holding area personnel, the screener should be able to observe the EPW/detainee's personal appearance and demonstrated behavior.

Since the screener is conducting the observation, the model of knowledgeable EPW/.detainees he can use is indicator related. The screener can develop the model with fewer questions.

Another indicator to consider is the rank and branch of potentially knowledgeable EPW/detainees. EPW/detainees whose rank and branch match indicators are those who should be screened first.

Leads developed will often prove useful during more than one preparation step. Behavior type leads will be useful during EPW/detainee observation just as they are when questioning holding area personnel. Behavioral leads may also prove useful to examine circumstances surrounding the capture of specific EPW/detainees. Leads describing rank and service branch combinations are useful during holding area personnel questioning as they are during EPW/detainee observation.

The important thing is to have leads prepared before beginning. The screener will probably modify these leads during preparation, but he must have some idea of what to look for.

Screening is an extremely difficult task, and one that is critically important. The screener must be able to screen large numbers of EPW/detainees in a very short period of time. These screenings must be thorough and accurate. Proper holding area personnel briefings are essential to ensure screenings are efficient as possible.

There are three elements that must be included in holding area personnel briefings. The first is to ensure they do nothing which might adversely affect screening operations and the interrogations that follow. Briefings must cover the types of behavior holding area personnel must avoid. The objective here is not to train them in the Geneva and Hague Conventions, or in the proper methods for handling EPW/detainees. Such training is the responsibility of the military police (MP) element charged with holding area control. However, explain how violations of these principles will impact on the screening's success. As a minimum, remind holding area personnel EPW/detainees must always be--

* Tagged as soon as possible. This is the capturing unit's responsibility. Capture data plays a critical role in interrogation operations by providing date, time, and coordinates of capture, every effort must be made to obtain it. Holding area personnel use some capture data during their duty performance. Stress the importance of obtaining all captive tag data.

* Searched as thoroughly as time and circumstances permit. Besides ensuring the guard's and screener's personal safety, these searches ensure all documents and other items carried by the EPW/detainees are found. Searches are the only way to ensure other interrogators and the screener are able to examine all documents carried by EPW/detainees.

* Kept segregated by rank, gender, and status. Proper segregation limits possible interpersonal contact among EPW/detainees. This, in turn, helps limit the ability of security-conscious EPW/detainees to influence the attitudes and behavior of those who are less security-conscious. Limiting interpersonal contacts will help keep potentially cooperative EPW/detainees in that frame of mind until the opportunity to screen them.

* Kept silenced to the degree time and circumstances permit. Security-conscious EPW/detainees will have even less impact on screenings if they are not allowed to speak to other EPW/detainees. Capture, a traumatic experience, often creates the need for EPW/detainees to talk.

Screening should be the first chance the EPW/detainees will have to talk after capture. Many EPW/detainees will have lower psychological defense levels if they have been kept properly silenced. This makes it easier to efficiently assess these EPW/detainees.

* Safeguarded against abuse and maltreatment. The screener must obtain information from EPW/detainees before he can assess them. EPW/detainees must be willing to talk before they will give any information.

EPW/detainees are unlikely to trust anyone belonging to the same armed forces as the individuals they have observed committing war crimes.

* Refused all comfort items while in the holding area. Holding area personnel must be familiar with standing operating procedures (SOP). Stress the importance of adhering to these established procedures. Holding area personnel must understand that providing anything to EPW/detainees, other than required by SOP, might diminish screening effectiveness. Since most people experiencing capture have an increase anxiety level, uncertainty, and fear, these emotions can be exploited to obtain information from EPW/detainees to make accurate assessments. Provision of comfort items to EPW/detainees reduces the trauma of capture, and can be used as leverage by the screener.

* Treated with a neutral and impersonal attitude. Peacetime society encourages people to display positive attitudes toward the disadvantaged. We rush to help victims of accidents, acts of violence, and natural disaster. Capture is traumatic as is any peacetime disaster. Holding area personnel will witness a great deal of human pain and suffering, both physical and mental.

While international regulations forbid any actions that increase an EPW/detainee's mental and emotional turmoil, they do not require any actions to reduce this turmoil. It is essential holding area personnel understand just how damaging such attempts can be to screenings.

This mental and emotional suffering lowers the EPW/detainee's screening and subsequent interrogation resistance. For this reason, holding area personnel must not make any efforts to comfort or reassure EPW/detainees.

The senior interrogator may cover all these principles during his initial coordination with the holding area officer in charge. He may also decide to personally brief holding area personnel. If not, the screener must cover these principles in depth during his initial briefing. During subsequent briefings, he need only emphasize the principles holding area personnel have demonstrated problems with. Be sure to offer acceptable solutions for each problem used as an example. Use briefings to train, not just to criticize.

As we have seen, thorough screening preparation requires a great deal of diverse information. Suppose the interrogator had to screen 50 EPW/detainees on just one PIR. How long would it take to examine all their captured documents, observe them, and then question holding area personnel? Thorough preparation will take more time than available. Time constraints never allow a complete screening preparation. How, then, can this information be obtained? The answer is from holding area personnel.

Properly briefed, these personnel serve as additional eyes and ears. Keep in mind, holding area personnel will be in constant EPW/detainee contact from the time they arrive, until evacuated. Because of this contact, holding area personnel constantly observe EPW/detainee appearance and behavior, and should remember much of what they see. If the screener wants to get the most value from holding area personnel, tell them in advance what types of information is needed. Briefings should cover all developed leads that apply to EPW/detainee observation. The rank and branch of service combinations of knowledgeable EPW/detainees should always be provided. Holding area personnel should use these combinations as they determine the order in which arriving EPW/detainees will be inprocessed. Briefings should also describe behavior that might indicate knowledgeable EPW/detainees. Holding area personnel are not

trained interrogators. Their role is to observe, remember, and report, not to evaluate. It is up to the screener to evaluate their information.

Every briefing given holding area personnel must contain information to guide their EPW/detainee observation. Screening interview results will prove some extremely accurate leads and others totally inappropriate. Relay this information to holding area personnel during subsequent briefings. The ability to accurately select knowledgeable EPW/detainees for first screenings will increase.

The third element covered in each briefing concerns administrative details. Tell holding area personnel where to bring EPW/detainees for their screenings. Also explain EPW/detainees are to be brought one at a time to the screening site. This procedure minimizes the chance an EPW/detainee to be screened will observe another EPW/detainee being screened. We must protect the identity of every EPW/detainee from whom we obtain information. We also want to avoid giving unscreened EPW/detainees an opportunity to prepare themselves for their screening. These are the same reasons that governed the senior interrogator's screening site selection. A reminder of these administrative details is included in subsequent briefings, unless the screening site changes.

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1.   What are the screening preparation steps?

2.   When preparing to conduct screenings, what should the screener attempt to develop?

3.   What should developed leads allow the screener to do as he reviews documents available on EPW/detainees to be screened?

4.   What should developed leads allow the screener to do as he questions holding area personnel about EPW/detainees to be screened?

5.   What should developed leads allow the screener to do as he observes EPW/detainees to be screened?

6.   Why develop leads before preparing for screenings?

7.   What three elements must be covered in every holding area personnel briefing?

8.   What is the objective of briefing holding area personnel on the types of behavior to be avoided?

9.   What must the screener explain to holding area personnel regarding EPW/detainee handling?

10.   What is the objective of briefing holding area personnel on ways they can assist with the screening process?

11.   What administrative information must be provided in holding area personnel briefings?

LESSON 2

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>   <u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>

1.   To become completely familiar with PIR/IR and associated indicators contained in the interrogation element's overall objective statement. To review available documents, question holding area personnel, and observing inprocessing EPW/detainees.   (page 2-2)

2.   The screener should attempt to devise ways to identify EPW/detainees to screen first. This is accomplished by preparing a list of characteristics knowledgeable EPW/detainees have in common. This characteristic list, or leads, serves as a document review guide, aids in EPW/detainee inprocessing observation, and holding area personnel questioning.   (page 2-2)

3.   Available documents allow the screener to identify specific EPW/detainees whose time, place, and/or circumstances of capture indicate they likely possess pertinent tactical information. EPW/detainees identified by this process are screened first.   (page 2-2)

4.   As the screener observes EPW/detainees, developed leads allow him to note specific EPW whose rank and branch insignias make it most likely they possess pertinent tactical information. This also allows the screener to identify specific civilian detainees whose clothing makes it most likely they possess pertinent information. EPW/detainees identified by this process are screened first.   (page 2-3)

5.   Through holding area personnel questioning, the screener notes the identity of specific EPW/detainees whose demonstrated behavior makes it likely they possess pertinent tactical information. EPW/detainees identified by this process are screened first.   (page 2-3)

6.   To have an idea of what to look for. The screener may modify leads as he prepares, but needs an initial starting point.   (page 2-3)

7.   Information to: ensure nothing is done which might adversely affect screening operations, enable them to help increase screening's success and timeliness, and cover screening's administrative details.   (page 2-3)

8.   To explain how this behavior will impact on the screening's success. The screener should not have to train holding area personnel in the Geneva and Hague Conventions, or in proper EPW/detainee handling. This training is an MP function.   (page 2-3)

9.   EPW/detainees should be: tagged as soon as possible, searched as thoroughly as time and circumstances permit, kept segregated by rank, gender, and status, kept silenced to the degree time and circumstances permit, safeguarded against abuse and maltreatment, refused all comfort items, and treated with a neutral and impersonal attitude.   (page 2-3)

10.   To give them information to guide their EPW/detainee observations. Properly briefed, these personnel can serve as additional eyes and ears. They are in constant EPW/detainee contact, and should be aware of what information the screener needs.   (page 2-5)

11.   Tell holding area personnel where to bring EPW/detainees for screening. Explain EPW/detainees are to be brought one-at-a-time to the screening site.   (page 2-5)

LESSON 3

REVIEW AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS IN SCREENING PREPARATION

CRITICAL TASKS: 301-337-1550
301-337-3303

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to know different types of information contained in various documents. To extract and use this information in making initial EPW/detainee knowledgeability assessment. To select specific first screening EPW/detainees.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASK: To establish screening order by identifying EPW/detainees who are most likely to be knowledgeable and cooperative.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given: current intelligence requirements, EPW/detainees, captive tags, documents, weapons, equipment captured with the EPW/detainee, previous screening and interrogation reports, interpreter (if needed), blank paper, and pen or pencil.

STANDARDS: Extract, and accurately record all, EPW/detainee information regarding identity, knowledgeability, and willingness to cooperate. Correctly determine EPW/detainee's screening category.

REFERENCES: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publications:

                FM 34-52
                STANAG 2044

INTRODUCTION

When preparing to conduct screening, the primary goal is to establish the order in which EPW/detainees will be screened. To do this, the screener must have a means of identifying those EPW/detainees who are likely to be knowledgeable and cooperative. For this reason, the first preparation step is to develop leads from intelligence indicators listed in the element's assigned collection mission.

Once the list of leads is obtained, continue preparation by collecting information on EPW/detainees to screen. Comparing this information, to the profile described by the leads, will identify specific EPW/detainees as those most likely to be knowledgeable and cooperative. Assess these EPW/detainees as being the ones to screen first. Start making

assessment decisions as soon as possible after beginning the screening operations. This is the only way to handle the number of screenings that might be required to support future combat operations.

Gather information about individual EPW/detainees by reviewing any personal or official documents available, question holding area personnel, and gathering information by personal observation. Official documents can establish an EPW/detainee's area(s) of knowledgeability.

In most cases, however, the tactical situation will not allow enough time to conduct all three steps separately. More than likely, all three steps will be done simultaneously.

Expect screening accuracy to decrease with every information-gathering step that is not thoroughly performed. When less information is gathered, there is less to compare to leads. This, in turn, could increase the probability EPW/detainees screened will not be knowledgeable in the areas which require information. Prioritize the potential candidate list for the first screenings. To do this, use the most representative lead developed from collection requirements.

* Continue to make comparisons until all selected leads are exhausted, or until remaining leads no longer relate to collection requirements. Continue to select leads for each comparison according to the number of potential candidates they will retain. Those that retain the largest number of candidates are always used first.

* Each comparison refines the number of potential screening candidates. By eliminating the smallest possible number of EPW/detainees per comparison, ensures the ones who remain are the best chance of processing the greatest amount of pertinent information. Stop available document review when the point where further refinements are based on the comparison of the one EPW/detainee with another. Stop reviewing documents when comparisons being made are based more on inference and assumption than on leads or information.

* When available, prisoner of war personnel records permit an assessment decision based on information contained on the form. If the records contain nothing more than minimum items required by Geneva Conventions, the EPW/detainees on whom the records are prepared can be considered uncooperative. EPW/detainees whose records contain more than the minimum amount of information are to be considered cooperative and susceptible to approaches.

* Previous interrogations result in spot, interrogation, and screening reports. Spot and interrogation reports identify EPW/detainees willing to cooperate. The value of a lower echelon's pertinent knowledge assessment will depend on the amount of similarity between their collection mission and the screeners.

* The screener can stop the document review process at any time. He can expect to obtain some useful information with every comparison, but first comparisons are important. These will make the greatest distinctions between individual EPW/detainees.

*   It is suggested the screener begin document review with the captive tag whenever possible. A large number of potential candidates can be identified for first screenings even if time permits comparing leads to captive tag data. The assessment decisions made can be used to guide the other two information-gathering steps. The screener may be able to identify certain EPW/detainees to holding area personnel as those they are to pay particular attention to. The screener may also have an initial idea of which EPW/detainees he wants to personally observe.

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1.   If prisoner of war personnel records are available to the screener, what is their major value?

2.   If previous interrogation operations reports are available to the screener, what is their major value?

3.   What type of captured documents will usually be of more value in assessing an EPW/detainee's potential cooperation?

4.   What type of captured documents will usually be of more value in assessing an EPW/detainee's level of pertinent knowledge?

5.   Why should the first document review process step always be to determine what types of documents are available?

6.   What characteristics should be shared by selected leads during document review?

7.   What is the general principle that should guide the sequence which the screener compares information to selected leads?

8.   What are the two situations which the screener must stop document review?

LESSON 3

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>   <u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>

1.   They permit the screener to make an immediate assessment decision based on the information contained. If the records have only the minimum items required by the Geneva Conventions, the EPW/detainee can be considered uncooperative. EPW/detainees whose records contain more than the minimum items can be considered cooperative and susceptible to approaches.   (page 3-2)

2.   Spot and interrogation reports identify cooperative EPW/detainees. Screening reports identify uncooperative EPW/detainees. The value of a lower echelon's pertinent knowledge assessment depends on the similarity between their collection mission and the screeners.
                                                                                                                  (page 3-2)

3.   Personal EPW/detainee documents help assess cooperation. These documents may provide the screener with clues to an EPW/detainee's vulnerabilities.   (page 3-2)

4.   Official documents help establish the EPW/detainee's knowledgeability area(s).   (page 3-2)

5.   Once the screener knows what documents are available, he can expect the EPW/detainee to have certain information. Select leads used during comparisons based on how closely they relate to the expected information.   (page 3-2)

6.   They should be the most representative of the element's collection mission. They are also closely related to the expected information contained in the documents.   (page 3-2)

7.   Sequence comparisons according to the number of EPW/detainees that remain as potential Initial screening candidates as the result of each comparison. Leads that retain the largest number of potential candidates should be used ahead of others.   page 3-3)

8.   When comparing one EPW/detainee to another, and basing comparison more on inference and assumption than on leads and information.   (page 3-3)

LESSON 4

QUESTIONING HOLDING AREA PERSONNEL IN SCREENING PREPARATION

CRITICAL TASKS: 301-337-1550
301-337-3303

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to question holding area personnel to obtain two types of information. To be able to use their responses for initial or to refine previous EPW/detainee assessments.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

TASK: Use holding area personnel information in making EPW/detainee assessments.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given: current intelligence requirements, EPW/detainees, captive tags, documents, weapons, equipment captured with the EPW/detainee, previous screening and interrogation reports, interpreter (if needed), blank paper, and pen or pencil.

STANDARDS: Extract, and accurately record, all EPW/detainee information regarding identity, knowledgeability, and willingness to cooperate. Correctly determine EPW/detainee's screening category.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publication:

                FM 34-52

INTRODUCTION

Whenever possible, question holding area personnel only after reviewing all available documents. When time constraints will not allow document review, question holding area personnel as the first step in gathering information.

Question holding area personnel on the EPW/detainees personal appearance and demonstrated behavior. Properly briefed, holding area personnel will know what to look for and remember much of what they see. Their value increases if they are given periodic briefings to update the leads they are using. As soon as a new set of leads are developed based on a change to the interrogation element's collection mission, pass those leads to holding area personnel.

Remember, holding area personnel are not interrogators. Do not provide leads that require them to make inferences or assumptions.

The screener's questioning scope will vary slightly, depending on the amount of preparation he was able to do before he began questioning. If the screener was able to review documents, he should have a list of EPW/detainees he thinks are likely to possess pertinent information. Holding area personnel questions will concentrate on the EPW/detainees on his list. The screener wants to find out if holding area personnel remember anything out of the ordinary about the EPW/detainees on his list. If they recall anything, the screener may be able to use it to refine his initial assessment of an EPW/detainee's potential knowledge and cooperation.

If the screener was not able to review documents, he will not have a list to work from. In this case, target all the EPW/detainees to be screened. The screener asks the guards about anything out of the ordinary they remember about any EPW/detainee. If they recall anything, compare it to the developed leads from indicators contained in the interrogation element's objective statement. Depending on the type of information obtained from holding area personnel, the screener may make an initial assessment of an EPW/detainee's knowledge and cooperation based on comparison results.

LESSON 4

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1.   If the screener reviewed available documents, what should he compare the information obtained from holding area personnel to?

2.   If the screener did not review available documents, what should he compare the information obtained from holding area personnel to?

3.   To increase their screening value, what should the screener provide holding area personnel?

4.   Since holding area personnel are not interrogators, the screener must not provide leads requiring them to do what?

LESSON 4

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

Item   Correct Answer and Feedback

1.   A list of EPW/detainees who are likely to possess pertinent tactical information. The screener should compare holding area personnel information to refine initial assessments.

(page 4-2)

2.   Leads developed from indicators contained in the interrogation element's collection requirements. (page 4-2)

3.   Periodic briefings to update leads they are using.   (page 4-1)

4.   Make inferences or assumptions. They should be tasked to watch and remember what they see.   (page 4-1)

LESSON 5

OBSERVE EPW/DETAINEES IN SCREENING PREPARATION

CRITICAL TASKS: 301-337-1550
301-337-3303

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to use personal EPW/detainee observations to confirm and refine previous pertinent knowledge and cooperation assessments. To use personal observation as the only basis for EPW/detainee knowledgeability and willingness to cooperate assessments.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Prepare to conduct screenings, what to observe in EPW/detainees, and how to use observation results in making assessments.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given: current intelligence requirements, EPW/detainees, captive tags, documents, weapons, equipment captured with the EPW/detainee, previous screening and interrogation reports, interpreter (if needed), blank paper, and pen or pencil.

STANDARDS: Extract, and accurately record, all EPW/detainee information regarding identity, knowledgeability, and willingness to cooperate. Correctly determine EPW/detainee's screening category.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publication:

                   FM 34-52

INTRODUCTION

Whenever possible, observe EPW/detainees only after having reviewed all available documents and/or questioned holding area personnel. When time is critically short, the screener may have to begin with no other preparation than personal observations. Regardless of the scope of personal observations, ask two questions about each EPW/detainee observed--

    *   How much pertinent information is he likely to have?

    *   How cooperative is he likely to be?

If the response to either question is unfavorable, eliminate that EPW/detainee as an early screening candidate. On the other hand,

desirable responses to both questions indicate this EPW/detainee should be selected for one of the first screenings.

Remember, the primary goal for early screenings is to identify as many knowledgeable and cooperative EPW/detainees as possible.

Personal observations will vary slightly depending on the amount of preparation done before beginning those observations. If the screener reviewed all available documents, he should have a list of potentially knowledgeable EPW/detainees. This list would have been refined when questioning holding area personnel. If time allowed only holding area personnel will be questioned, the screener should still have a list of potential candidates, but would not have been able to refine it. In either case, personal observation will attempt to confirm the EPW/detainees on the list who possess pertinent knowledge. Concentrate an assessing how cooperative these specific EPW/detainees are likely to be.

In situations where personal observation is all there is time for, the screener will not have a list from which to work. The screener will then have to concentrate on observing as many EPW/detainees as possible. This limits the amount of time he can devote to observing any one EPW/detainee, and forces him to make assessments based on less data. Every time the screener does, the probability that first screening interviews will not be profitable are increased.

First, let us look at how personal observations can be used to check results obtained during prior preparation steps. As each EPW/detainee on the list is observed, the screener must keep in mind the reasons he was placed on the list. Compare these reasons with the appearance and demonstrated behavior presented by each EPW/detainee. Use this comparison to determine if his appearance and behavior support the rationale for placing him on the previously prepared list. As individual EPW/detainees are observed, keep in mind the developed leads. Compare these leads to appearance and observed behavior. Use comparison results to determine if the EPW/detainee should be selected as a subject for an initial screening.

Whenever observation leads the screener to believe an EPW/detainee has little or no pertinent information, he is eliminated as a candidate. Also eliminate any EPW/detainee if personal observation indicates he will prove unwilling or unable to cooperate.

LESSON 5

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1.   What should the scope of personal observation be if the screener had time to review documents and question holding area personnel?

2.   What should the scope of personal observations be if the screener did not review documents or question holding area personnel?

3.   Regardless of observation scope, what two questions must the screener attempt to answer about each EPW/detainee observed?

Questions 4 through 6 are based on the following situation. Read it carefully before answering.

SITUATION: The unit being supported is currently waiting for the enemy to renew its attack. During screening preparation, documents were reviewed, and holding area personnel questioned. As a result, three EPW/detainees are assessed as screening candidates. They are arbitrarily numbered "1," "11," and "111." Notes supporting assessments are below.

EPW-1: APPEARANCE/BEHAVIOR

He is wearing what appears to be engineer collar tabs. His uniform has partially dried mud on it in several wet spots. His boots are muddy and still wet. He appears downcast, does what he is told by the guards, and occasionally shakes his head from side to side.

4.   Is the initial EPW assessment confirmed by his appearance and behavior?

EPW-11: APPEARANCE/BEHAVIOR

He is wearing armor branch insignia on what could very well be armor collar tabs. He is wearing captain's rank insignia, but looks too young. His uniform is torn, scorched, and very dirty. He is extremely wary and nervous, almost jumpy. He watches everyone who comes close to him and will let no one get behind him. Twice, unexpected noises made him dive for cover. The distinct impression is he's on the verge of totally losing control.

5.   Is the initial EPW assessment confirmed by his appearance and behavior?

DETAINEE-111: APPEARANCE/BEHAVIOR

He is wearing clothes that show creases found in new clothes before they are washed. His work shoes do not have scuff marks associated with pole climbing done by a lineman. His shirt has large perspiration stains under the arms. The seat of his pants is very wrinkled, however, as if he has been doing a lot of sitting. He seems to be extremely agitated. During the short observation time, he approached the guards three or four times. He tried to speak to them in broken English, using a lot of hand and arm gestures.

6.   Is the initial detainee assessment confirmed by his appearance and behavior?

Questions 7 through 9 are based on the situation below. Read it carefully before answering.

SITUATION: The screener is assigned to a division currently exploiting a successful attack against the enemy. Prisoners are arriving at the division's central holding area in large numbers. The senior interrogator has selected 100 EPW/detainees for interrogation. He has just informed the screener another 86 have arrived from 2nd Brigade. They are to be screened immediately, so some of them can be evacuated to corps in two hours. Leads found most helpful during previous screenings are--

   *   EPW/detainees who wear mechanized infantry insignia. and the rank of captain or higher, often possess some pertinent information.

   *   EPW/detainees who wear engineer insignia, and the rank of sergeant or higher, often possess some pertinent information.

   *   EPW/detainees who wear artillery insignia, and the rank of lieutenant or higher, often possess some pertinent information.

   *   EPW/detainees who appear calm and alert often possess a greater amount of pertinent information than similar EPW/detainees who appear agitated, nervous, or frightened.

   *   Most of the EPW/detainees screened so far have responded to the direct approach, or to a simple incentive offer.

The screener has just finished observing three EPW/detainees. The notes describing personal appearances and demonstrated behavior are shown here. Read the notes carefully, then answer the question that follows each description.

APPEARANCE/BEHAVIOR

The first EPW observed is young and obviously frightened. He is wearing lieutenant rank and engineer insignia. He frequently rubs his hands on his pant legs.

7.   Does initial EPW assessment warrant he be a screening candidate?

APPEARANCE/BEHAVIOR

The twenty-sixth EPW observed is an alert young soldier. He is wearing lieutenant rank and mechanized infantry insignia. Since being watched, he has stopped several of his fellow officers. From the hand motions and facial expressions involved, it appears he questioned each of them about something.

8.   Does initial EPW assessment warrant he be a screening candidate?

APPEARANCE/BEHAVIOR

The thirty-ninth EPW observed is a quiet, middle-aged soldier. He is wearing captain rank and artillery insignia. He has been sitting in the middle of the compound since before being observed. He gives the impression he can see everything of importance taking place in the holding area.

9.   Does initial EPW assessment warrant he be a screening candidate?

LESSON 5

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>   <u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>

1.   Developed a refined list of potentially knowledgeable EPW/detainees. Screener
        observations attempt to confirm or correct those initial assessments.   (page 5-2)

2.   The screener must work without a list of potential knowledgeable EPW/detainees. The
        screener will have to concentrate on observing as many EPW/detainees as possible. The
        screener compares observed EPW/detainee appearance and behavior with leads
        developed from the element's collection mission. Comparison results are the basis for
        initial assessment decisions.   (page 5-2)

3.   How much pertinent information, and how cooperative is he likely to be? If the screener's
        answer to either question is not favorable, that EPW/detainee should not be a screening
        candidate.   (page 5-1)

4.   Yes. If the enemy attacks across any rivers, engineer troops will be used to locate fords
        and/or bridging sites. The EPWs muddy boots, wet pattern on uniform, could indicate he
        was on a reconnaissance mission at time of capture. Since his behavior does not indicate
        he is unwilling or unable to cooperate, consider him as a screening candidate. (page 5-2)

5.   Appearance yes, behavior no. The enemy must bring armor units forward to support its
        attack. This EPW probably held a duty position that allowed him to learn where and when
        some of the units will move. His behavior indicates his recent combat experience has
        seriously damaged his self-control. He will probably be unable to answer pertinent
        questions. He should be eliminated as a screening candidate.   (page 5-2)

6.   Yes. There are things about his appearance that do not seem right. People do not
        usually wear an entire set of new clothes to work on the same day. Wearing brand new
        shoes also on the same day is just too much of a coincidence to be believable. Legitimate
        lineman spend most of their time standing on poles, not sitting down. His agitated
        behavior could be a sign his current situation frightens him. This fright may make him
        willing to cooperate. The screener would notify CI personnel immediately, and give this
        detainee a high screening priority.   (page 5-2)

7. No. Screener should have compared EPWs appearance and behavior with given lead list. EPWs rank and branch insignia fall within one combination on the lead list. However, EPWs behavior indicates there are probably other EPW/detainees who possess more pertinent information than he does. EPW may require a fear-down approach before cooperating. This is a more time-consuming approach than the two approaches on the leads list. EPW should be eliminated as a screening candidate.   (page 5-2)

8. No. The screener should have compared this EPWs appearance and behavior with the leads list. EPWs behavior indicates he might possess more pertinent information than other EPW wearing the same rank and branch insignia. The leads list indicates EPW belonged to a mechanized infantry unit, and is likely to possess pertinent information if captain or higher. With so many EPW/detainees being processed at division, chances are good higher ranking mechanized infantry officers will arrive. EPW should be eliminated as a screening candidate.   (page 5-2)

9. Yes. This EPWs appearance and behavior was compared with the leads list. EPWs rank and branch insignia fall within one combination on the leads list. There is a good possibility EPW possesses pertinent information. EPWs behavior matches that cited on the leads list as often being associated with EPW/detainees who possess a greater amount of pertinent information than others who wear the same rank and branch insignia. Since the EPWs behavior does not indicate he will be unwilling or unable to cooperate, he should be considered as a screening candidate.   (page 5-2)

NOTE: Your solutions need not be verbatim, but should closely mirror the explanations stated above.

LESSON 6

INTERVIEW EPW/DETAINEES, AND PREPARE SCREENING REPORTS

CRITICAL TASKS: 301-337-1550
301-337-1551
301-337-3303

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to phrase and use questions during screening. The questions attempt to obtain personal data, and confirm or correct initial EPW/detainee pertinent knowledge and cooperation assessments. To correctly record pertinent assessment information.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Confirm or correct EPW/detainee personal data, and initial assessment information.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given: current intelligence requirements, EPW/detainees, captive tags, documents, weapons, equipment captured with the EPW/detainee, previous screening and interrogation reports, interpreter (if needed), blank paper, and pen or pencil.

STANDARDS: Extract, and accurately record, all EPW/detainee information regarding identity, knowledgeability, and willingness to cooperate. Correctly determine EPW/detainee's screening category.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publication:

                FM 34-52

INTRODUCTION

Always attempt to obtain personal data from each screened EPW/detainee. If any personal data is obtained during preparation, it must be confirmed by the EPW/detainee. Ask every EPW for his name, rank, date of birth, and service or serial number. Check answers against information previously recorded, making corrections whenever necessary. Remember, however, these are the only items of information the Geneva Conventions require an EPW to give.

The screener may ask an EPW what his marital status is for identity of next of kin. A discussion of the circumstances surrounding an EPWs capture can also be a productive way of beginning the questioning. Civilian detainee personal data is also important, especially in a counterinsurgency scenario. The identity of active insurgents, and insurgent sympathizers, is usually given very high priority during these operations. Always ask civilian detainees for their name, date and place of birth, current employer and job, and most recent place of residence.

This information can positively identify that detainee. Civilian detainee identities can be compared to counterintelligence (CI) lists as a means of identifying insurgents and their sympathizers. There will always be EPW/detainees who will not provide any personal data. Do not waste time. Continue screening in other areas.

Screening must also attempt to confirm or correct initial EPW/detainee cooperation assessment. A good indication of potential cooperation is the ease which personal data is obtained. Remember, however, to assess their willingness to answer pertinent questions.

Once a dialogue is established with an EPW/detainee ask occasional pertinent questions. Although many EPW will answer these questions directly, expect to encounter just as many that are reluctant to cooperate. Try to phrase pertinent questions so a reluctant EPW is; not immediately aware he will violate security. A question like: "What was your mission at the time you were captured?" may very well awaken an EPWs security awareness. The question "What were you doing when you were picked up?" may be better suited for screening purposes. The question: "Why couldn't the rest of your company support your platoon?" does a better job of concealing intent than the question: "What is the present mission of your company?" Follow this same principle when phrasing questions for a reluctant civilian detainee.

When screening an EPW/detainee who refuses to answer pertinent questions, try to assess what it would take to obtain his willing cooperation. Select questions that give an idea of the approach technique(s) to which he might be susceptible. A good way to select these questions is to review any information obtained during preparation. Use this information to identify specific areas in which the EPW/detainee might be vulnerable. Use questions designed to reveal emotions the EPW/detainee is feeling most strongly at the time. Also try to identify the target(s) of these emotions. If this information is obtained, identify specific approach techniques and ways an interrogator can apply them.

Screening uncooperative EPW/detainees the screener must attempt to determine if they can be induced to cooperate within the time available.

The third thing screening must attempt to accomplish is to confirm or correct initial assessments of the type(s) and amount of pertinent, detailed information possessed by each EPW/detainee. Interrogations during high-intensity conflict will cover only order of battle (OB) topics that produce the greatest amount of pertinent information in the least amount of time.

Suppose PIR/IR contained in the element's collection mission stresses enemy unit missions, organization, strength, and dispositions. The element's interrogators would then do most of their questioning in the topical areas. For this reason, screening would try to identify EPW/detainees who possess information on these topics. Establish the type(s) of information possessed by cooperative EPW/detainees by asking a short series of pertinent questions. These questions can be phrased in much the same way as they would be during an interrogation.

Identifying the type(s) and amount of pertinent, detailed information possessed by reluctant EPW/detainees will be much harder. Because of this, the screener may have to ask more questions to accurately identify the type(s) of pertinent information reluctant EPW/detainees possess. More questions require more time, time the element may not be able to afford.

Circumstances may require limiting the number of questions asked a reluctant EPW/detainee. This will result in a less accurate identification of the pertinent information they possess. This trade-off is dictated by reality.

As mentioned earlier, some EPW/detainees will refuse to answer questions. Prolonging this type of screening wastes time. Once sure an EPW/detainee will not answer any pertinent questions, stop screening, and have him returned to the holding area. The screener must identify the type(s) and amount(s) of pertinent information possessed by this type of EPW/detainee. These will be less than accurate identifications because there is so little data on which to base a decision. The screener will do the best possible. To identify EPW/detainees based on initial assessment and professional experience. An EPWs military occupational skills and most recent duty positions provide a basic indicator of his general knowledge level. A civilian detainee's job description, and most recent position held, provide the same type of indicator. These may be the only indicators obtained from reluctant EPW/detainees. However, interrogators assigned to these EPW/detainees can estimate the amount of information they are likely to possess based on this indicator by asking a few questions on each pertinent topic. However, keep in mind asking more questions uses more time. Use prudent judgement when determining the number of questions needed during screening.

Screening must provide information the senior interrogator can use as the basis for establishing interrogation priorities. In order for this to happen, screening assessments are recorded. These must be accompanied by enough data to allow the senior interrogator to understand the rationale behind assessments. The remainder of this lesson will concentrate on how to use the screening report form for this kind of data. The appendix to this subcourse (page A-1) contains a sample screening report form. Take a few minutes now to look it over, and then continue with this lesson.

As each EPW/detainee is screened, record information obtained that will be a factor when making the final assessment. The screening report format provides space for as much of this information as possible. Notice every space on this sample report form has an entry. This was done to show what these entries might look like. The screener will probably never have an EPW/detainee who gives this much information. The screener does not need this much information before making an accurate assessment. The report form was designed to avoid unnecessary writing.

Use this report form during screening to record information as soon as it is obtained from the EPW/detainee. Use the form as a guide in selecting the types of questions, and the sequence in which to ask them. It can help keep track of the questions already asked, and key areas to be covered.

Information obtained during preparation must be checked, as much as possible, with the EPW/detainee during screening. This entails correcting any wrong information. If the wrong information is already entered on the report form, how will it be corrected? Erasing and reentering information takes time, and will not make a favorable impression on an EPW/detainee. Crossing out previously recorded, incorrect information, and entering correct data may take up too much space. It may also cause confusion. First, work from notes as information items are confirmed or corrected by the EPW/detainee, and enter them on the report form.

After each screening is over, transfer any remaining information items from notes onto the report form.

Take another look at the sample screening report form contained in the appendix (page A-1). The sample entries give a good idea of how to use the report format to guide questioning during screening.

LESSON 6

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1.   What should the screener attempt to accomplish during screening?

2.   What personal data should be obtained from each EPW?

3.   What personal data should be obtained from each detainee?

4.   Why are detainee's personal data of special importance during counter-insurgency operations?

5.   If an EPW/detainee refuses to answer pertinent questions, what must screening attempt to do?

6.   If screening an EPW/detainee who is reluctant to answer pertinent questions, what trade-off might the screener be forced to make due to time constraints?

7.   If choosing between additional questions and saving time, what should be the guide?

8.   What must the screener produce as the final result?

9.   What two problems are likely to occur if the screener records information on screening report form as he obtains it during preparation?

10.   What is the easiest way to avoid these two problems?

11.   The screener benefits two ways by recording information directly onto screening report forms. What are the two benefits?

LESSON 6

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

<u>Item</u>   <u>Correct Answer and Feedback</u>

1.   The screener should confirm or correct EPW/detainee: personal data, initial cooperation, willingness to answer pertinent questions, amount and type of pertinent, detailed information, and identify those who possess interrogation element topical area information.   (page 6-1)

2.   Name, rank, and service or serial number. These are the only items required by the Geneva Conventions. Do not remind the EPW of security training by asking the questions together.   (page 6-1)

3.   Name, date, place of birth, and most recent residence.   (page 6-2)

4.   Because of high priority given to identifying active insurgents and their sympathizers. (page 6-2)

5.   Identify what it would take to obtain the EPW/detainee's willing cooperation, and t type and amount of pertinent, detailed information possessed.   (page 6-2)

6.   Trade some assessment accuracy for the ability to increase number of EPW/detainees screened. This compromise results in less accurate assessments to allow the interrogation element to accomplish its assigned collection mission.   (page 6-3)

7.   Good judgment in determining number of questions needed during each screening. (page 6-3)

8.   Provide the senior interrogator with a final written EPW/detainee assessment. (page 6-3)

9.   The inability to identify each screening report with the EPW/detainee it pertains to, and entering incorrect EPW/detainee information.   (page 6-41)

10.   Do not use the screening report during preparation. Instead, take notes and work from them during screening. Enter report information only after it has been confirmed or corrected.   (page 6-4)

11.   Finish screening with enough recorded information to support and explain the EPW/detainee's final assessment. To have a screening questioning sequence guide.
                                                                                        (page 6-4)

LESSON 7

ASSIGN SCREENING CATEGORIES

CRITICAL TASKS: 301-337-1550
301-337-3303

OVERVIEW

LESSON DESCRIPTION:

This lesson will enable you to accurately assign a screening category code, and to enter this code on the EPW/detainee's screening report.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

TASK: Correctly record the final EPW/detainee assessment using the two-character alphanumeric screening code.

CONDITIONS: Performed in a tactical environment. Given: current intelligence requirements, EPW/detainees, captive tags, documents, weapons, equipment captured with the EPW/detainees, previous screening and interrogation reports, interpreter (if needed), blank paper, and pen or pencil.

STANDARDS: Extract, and accurately record, all EPW/detainee information regarding identity, knowledgeability, and willingness to cooperate. Correctly determine EPW/detainee's screening category.

REFERENCE: The material contained in this lesson was derived from the following publication:

                 FM 34-52

INTRODUCTION

Screening operations are worthless unless they provide the senior interrogator with a data base to use toward mission accomplishment. Screening codes provide the senior interrogator that data.

The final EPW/detainee assessment is recorded using a two-character alphanumeric code. The first character is a number, and used to denote the screener's assessment of the EPW/detainee's willingness to answer pertinent questions. The second character is a letter used to denote the screener's assessment of the amount of pertinent information possessed by the EPW/detainee. Since a similar alphabetic code is used to categorize the intelligence value of an EPW/detainee after he has been interrogated, these alphanumeric codes are used only during screening operations.

Let us talk about the numeric portions of the screening code first. This portion uses three

numbers: "1," "2," and "3." The number "I" is used to indicate those EPW/detainee who are apparently willing to cooperate with an interrogator by answering questions pertinent to the interrogation element's assigned collection mission. This number is for any EPW/detainee who freely and completely answers pertinent questions asked, or who volunteers information without being asked.

The "2" is used to indicate those EPW/detainees who appear to be susceptible to approaches. This is the reluctant EPW/detainee who gave some indication of how to obtain his willing cooperation. However, do not use this number automatically. First consider tentative approach techniques. Use the number "2" for those EPW/detainees who will respond to approach technique(s) feasible for the element. Do not use a "2" if the approach technique requires more time and/or manpower than the interrogation element can afford. In wartime, quickly develop an accurate idea of the approach techniques the element can perform.

The number "3" is used to indicate those EPW/detainees who are not willing to readily cooperate, or who do not appear susceptible to approach techniques feasible for the element. Included in this category are those EPW/detainees who refuse to answer any pertinent questions. The process described here for selecting the numeric portion of the screening code is fairly objective. For this reason, make few, if any, mistakes during actual screening operations.

The alphabetic portion of the screening codes uses three letters: "A," "B," and "C." The letter "A" is used to indicate those EPW/detainees whose screening results match most of the leads developed from the interrogation element's collection mission. These are EPW/detainees most likely to possess large amounts of pertinent, detailed information. Expect these EPW/detainees, if they cooperate, to provide the greatest share of the valuable information the element will obtain and report.

The letter "B" is used to indicate EPW/detainees who might have some information pertinent to the element's collection mission. These are EPW/detainees whose screening results match only some of the leads developed from the element's collection mission. They will probably possess at least some pertinent information, but not as much as EPW/detainees assigned to category "A."

The letter "C" is used to indicate EPW/detainees who appear to have no information pertinent to the element's collection mission. These are EPW/detainees whose screening results do not match any of the leads developed from the element's collection mission. These EPW/detainees will probably not possess any pertinent information. Since chances are small these EPW/detainees will help satisfy the assigned collection mission, this is the last category to interrogate.

The process described here for selecting the letter portion of a screening category code is also fairly objective. The screener should not make many mistakes during actual screenings, and almost none in assigning category "C." Expect accuracy in assigning categories "A" and "B" to increase substantially as experience is gained.

There are nine possible combinations of the numeric and alphabetic portions of screening codes. Memorizing all nine combinations is not necessary. If the screener knows the type of EPW/detainees that belong in each numeric and alphabetic grouping, he will be able to construct one of the nine codes as needed. The screener categorizes an EPW/detainee according to information obtained, and the impression he made during screening. Based on this, a final cooperation and pertinent knowledge assessment is made. From the nine possibilities, select the category code that comes closest to matching the final assessment. This process is very easy for cooperative, knowledgeable EPW/detainees. It becomes much more difficult for EPW/detainees who have refused to answer pertinent questions. Do the best job under these circumstances. Screener decisions must be based on judgment and accumulated experience.

After selecting an EPW/detainee's category, record it in his screening report form. The screener stays at the screening site as long as there are EPW/detainees to screen. Screening reports, however, must reach the senior interrogator. He should visit the screening site periodically to pick them up. This takes less time than it would to stop screening, and go find him. The screener is finished as soon as he has screened the last EPW/detainee available, and completed the screening report on him.

Remember, screenings must always be based on the interrogation element's current collection mission. The senior interrogator must ensure screeners have a current objective statement. If he does not give updates as they come in, ask for them. The overall objective statement is too important to risk not having it.

LESSON 7

PRACTICE EXERCISE

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1.   What does the number portion of a screening category code represent?

2.   What does the alphabetic portion of a screening category code represent?

3.   The number code "1" should be used for what type of EPW/detainees?

4.   The number code "2" should be used for what type of EPW/detainees?

5.   The number code "3" should be used for what type of EPW/detainees?

6.   The letter code "A" should be used for what type of EPW/detainees?

7.   The letter code "B" should be used for what type of EPW/detainees?

8.   The letter code "C" should be used for what type of EPW/detainees?

9.   The screener's interrogation element has a requirement to collect any information pertaining to movements of enemy mechanized infantry brigades, and he has just finished screening a young EPW. He is a lieutenant platoon leader. He was captured after four other enemy soldiers and he stopped their vehicle on the side of the road to take a break. The other four ran away, even though the lieutenant yelled at them to stop. Holding area personnel have said this EPW has been angry and upset since he first entered the compound. Based on this information, what screening category would he be assigned?

10.   The screener's interrogation element has a requirement to collect any information pertaining to movements of enemy armor regiments, and he has just finished screening a young EPW. He is a sergeant squad leader in a mechanized infantry platoon. The EPW was captured while leading his dismounted squad across an open field into an ambush along the wood line. The other two survivors are badly wounded. He refused to answer any pertinent questions, and seems totally unconcerned about the welfare of his two surviving subordinates. Based on this information, what screening category would he be assigned?

LESSON 7

PRACTICE EXERCISE

ANSWER KEY AND FEEDBACK

Item   Correct Answers and Feedback

1.   To denote the screener's final EPW/detainee assessment of willingness to answer
              pertinent questions.   (page 7-1)

2.   To denote the screener's final assessment of the amount of pertinent information
              possessed by the EPW/detainee.   (page 7-2)

3.   For all EPW/detainees who freely and completely answer pertinent questions, or who
              volunteer information without being asked.   (page 7-1)

4.   For all EPW/detainees who give some indication they might be susceptible to
              approach techniques feasible for the interrogation element.   (page 7-2)

5.   For all EPW/detainees who refuse to answer pertinent questions, and who do not
              appear susceptible to approach techniques feasible for the interrogation element.
                                                                                     (page 7-2)

6.   For all EPW/detainees whose screening results match most of the element's
              collection leads.   (page 7-2)

7.   For all EPW/detainees whose screening results match only some of the element's
              collection leads.   (page 7-2)

8.   For all EPW/detainees whose screening results do not match any of the element's
              collection leads.   (page 7-2)

9.   Category 2-B. The element's collection requirement wants to know about enemy
              motorized rifle regiment movement. As a platoon leader, there is a chance this EPW
              has at least some pertinent information. For this reason, EPW was assigned
              category "B." This situation indicates he might be susceptible to an emotional "hate-
              of-comrades" approach, he was assigned category "2." Assigning him category
              "2-C" is also acceptable.   (page 7-3)

10.   Category 3-C. The fact he refused to answer any pertinent questions is enough to
              justify assigning him to category "3." As a squad leader, there is almost no chance
              he has pertinent collection requirement information. For this reason, he has
              assigned category "C."   (page 7-3)